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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

**Adams, C. C.** *A Textbook of Commercial Geography.* Pp. xvi, 507. Price, \$1.30. New York: Appleton & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Alden, Margaret.** *Child Life and Labour.* Pp. 184. Price, 1s. London: Headley Brothers, 1908.

The book is designed primarily as a source of information and is therefore arranged logically with headings and sub-headings and under each a great array of facts and statistics. It serves its purpose well as it presents the various phases of child life in a city in a comprehensive, scientific manner. Beginning with an historical discussion, the author takes up infant mortality, the child in the home, in the school, in the factory and in the juvenile court. While dealing exclusively with English conditions, the book is, nevertheless, suggestive and helpful to Americans working in the same field.

**Alymer-Small, S.** *Electrical Railroading.* Pp. 924. Price, \$3.50. Chicago: Fred. J. Drake & Co., 1908.

An elementary manual for the study of electricity and electric motors by those who wish to work up the subject without class instruction. The subject is developed in a series of graded lessons, and is presented in the form of questions and answers.

**Babbitt, J. B.** *Physical History of the Earth in Outline.* Pp. 212. Boston: E. E. Sherman & Co., 1908.

There are two distinct impressions which this book makes on the reader's mind: First, that it does not live up to the scope suggested by the pretentious title; and, second, that the style in which it is written is so extremely Johnsonian as to make whole sections well-nigh unintelligible.

The student of earth sciences usually assumes that the physical history of the earth includes all the changes in character which have taken place since the beginning. It occasions not a little surprise, therefore, after a good deal of laborious wading, to realize that the book is merely elaborating a hypothesis to account for glacial phenomena. It is then but a minor incident in the physical history of the earth which is here given.

It is a difficult task to dig out this new hypothesis from the great mass of words, parenthetical clauses and modifying phrases which load every sentence. In brief, the theory is based on the known decrease in the obliquity of the ecliptic; a decrease which has amounted to something less than 27' of a degree in about 3000 years. This decreasing obliquity, it is claimed, continuing at the same rate through long periods of time, would lessen the amount of

heat sufficiently, in high latitudes, to produce glacial cold. The fact of varying obliquity has long been recognized by astronomers, who regard it as a more or less regular oscillation confined within very narrow limits. The author, while accepting the astronomical proof of decreasing obliquity, summarily discards the idea of oscillation and presupposes continuous variation in one direction in order to get the degree of change necessary to induce glacial cold. The whole idea, therefore, hinges on a purely imaginary condition which appears to be contrary to fact.<sup>1</sup>

**Baddeley, John F.** *The Russian Conquest of the Caucasus.* Pp. xxviii, 518.

Price, \$5.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Bellom, Maurice.** *L'Enseignement Economique et Social dans les Ecoles Techniques.* Pp. 508. Price, 5 fr.

**Bellom, Maurice.** *La Mission Sociale des Elèves des Ecoles Techniques.* Pp. 283. Price, 3 fr. 50. Paris: Larose & Tenin, 1908.

It is interesting to find an author, who is Professeur d'Economie Industrielle à l'Ecole Nationale Supérieure des Mines, presenting a social program for technical students. M. Bellom firmly believes that educational institutions fail to emphasize the social responsibility of the engineer, the architect and those of allied professions. He seeks to establish this contention in the second volume. Inasmuch as most of the professional students come from the better situated families they should recognize a responsibility for helping educate those who have had to go to work. M. Bellom then reviews the work of various charitable and educational agencies and advocates the establishment of what we should call University Extension Courses. In the first volume a plea is made for the introduction of social courses in technical schools. A large part of the book is filled with digests of the curricula of schools and universities in various countries.

To Americans the suggestions are not particularly new, but the volumes are interesting and throw many side lights on French conditions.

**Bradley, A. G.** *The Making of Canada.* Pp. 396. Price, \$3.00. New York:

E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Brückner, A.** *A Literary History of Russia.* Pp. xi, 558. Price, \$4.00. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

*Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 34. Physiological and Medical Observations Among the Indians of Southwestern United States and Mexico.* Pp. iv, 460. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908.

This volume contains a valuable series of measurements of Indians, with many

<sup>1</sup>Contributed by Walter S. Tower, University of Pennsylvania.

studies of their native remedies for disease. There are many charts and illustrations.

**Butler, Nicholas M.** *The American as He is.* Pp. 104. Price, \$1.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This little volume comprises three lectures delivered by the author before the University of Copenhagen in September, 1908, on "The American as a Political Type," "The American apart from his Government" and "The American and the Intellectual Life."

Dr. Butler, throughout the lectures, justifies his use of "the American" in the singular because he believes that under the divergent American types there lies an essential unity, not only in tongue, but also in a "sense of justice, fair play and personal liberty."

In his first lecture he reaches the conclusion that in America every demand for political action is tested in "accordance with well-settled and familiar principles of law and equity. It is this rule of law, of principles, not of men, which dominates all American political action."

In the second lecture the author maintains that the American is essentially individualistic, "has but little to do with the Government, and sees but few of its agents." In this and the fact that America is still a land of "unlimited opportunities to rise" he sees the explanation of the small hold that Socialism has been able to make in America. The only clouds which he sees on the political horizon, are, first, our possible incapacity "to subdue and assimilate the alien elements" brought to us by immigration, and, secondly, "the passion of many of the people for legislating in regard to all sorts and kinds of things that legislation had better leave alone."

In the third lecture, on the intellectual life, Dr. Butler characterizes the American people as being "almost Socratic in their acceptance of the principle that knowledge will lead to right and useful action and conduct," and as having "an almost fanatical belief in education." He views this as a rather favorable tendency. The University, he maintains, if true to its duty, should lead the nation "away from government and life by impulse and appetite, toward government and life by reflection and experience."

*Cambridge Modern History*, Vol. XI, *The Growth of Nationalities.* Pp. xxxix, 1044. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Carlton, F. T.** *Economic Influences upon Educational Progress in the United States, 1820-1850.* Pp. 135. Price, 50 cents. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

The object of this doctor's dissertation is to trace the rise of the tax-supported public school system, during the period 1820 to 1850, and its relation to the economic and social forces of the time. The thesis advanced is to the effect that the free public school "evolved out of heterogeneity of population, improvement in methods of production, the specialization of industry, the division of labor, the growth of factories and the separation of home life from industrial occupations" consequent on the rise of the factory

system, and that "the cities and the working classes were chiefly instrumental in placing our schools upon a tax-supported basis."

**Chamberlain, Arthur H.** *Standards in Education.* Pp. 265. Price, \$1.00. New York: American Book Company, 1908.

**Chastin, J** *Les Trusts et les Syndicats de Producteurs.* Pp. viii, 304. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1909.

The latest addition to Alcan's library of social science is a book on trusts which first sketches their development historically in the various countries of Europe and the United States, and then studies them in their relations to competition, prices, wages and finance, concluding with a section on their social influence as affecting the individual and the state. As regards the United States, at least, no new facts are presented, nor do the conclusions drawn seem to differ much from those of previous writers.

**Cheyney, E. P.** *Readings in English History.* Pp. xxxvi, 781. Price, \$1.80. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

**Clarke, Charles.** *Sixty Years in Upper Canada.* Pp. vi, 321. Price, \$1.50. Toronto: William Briggs, 1908.

The opening chapters are devoted to a description of the author's boyhood in England, and the circumstances under which he began life in Upper Canada; the others to a narration of the political history of Ontario, without much reference to the general development in Canada. About half the book deals with Sir Oliver Mowat's administration and its associations, with a large number of biographies of the men more or less prominent in the parliaments throughout this period, nearly every character mentioned being personally known to the author.

Mr. Clarke's experience as Speaker and Clerk of the Ontario Legislature has evidently served him in good stead. The literary style is good, the history accurate. As a memoir based on the author's recollections covering a period of nearly eighty years, the work will doubtless be especially of interest to those who have observed the passing of the events of that period.

**Cole, W. M.** *Accounts: their Construction and Interpretation.* Pp. 345. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton-Mifflin Company, 1908.

Professor Cole's book is a treatise on that part of accounting which above all other divisions of the field is of the most importance and which unfortunately up to this time has not been given the attention it deserves. The book is divided into two parts, in the first of which the author treats of the principles of bookkeeping. It is this part of his work which is intended for those students who may not be familiar with bookkeeping practice. The author fails to make his meaning sufficiently clear. The distinctive feature of this portion of the work is the author's treatment of the principle of debit and credit. Responsibility for value he makes the basis of all debit and credit entries. He debits a person, cash, or discount when that person or thing assumes the responsibility for value intrusted to it, and credits the account when this responsibility is discharged. The objection to this rule is that, as applied

to most cases, it is but a figure of speech and therefore hardly suitable for a "business man or student of affairs."

This criticism does not apply to the second part of the book. Professor Cole intends this for the student in advanced accounting, and has more than fulfilled his intention in this respect. It takes up a discussion of the principles of accounting. The author is bound by the limits of the space at his command, so that some subjects of great importance are dismissed with a very few words. This is particularly noticeable in the chapter on depreciation and that on bank accounting.

On the whole, Professor Cole's book is not of great value to the student of higher accounting, but presents the material in a way calculated to make the reader think.

**Davis, W. M.** *Practical Exercises in Physical Geography.* Pp. 148. Price, 50 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

This manual and its accompanying atlas are designed to serve as a guide for laboratory work in connection with any of the standard texts on physiology. The main exercises, with the many sub-topics included under them, cover practically every phase of systematic physiography, including the main phenomena of the atmosphere. It is doubtful, however, if the manual as it now stands will prove entirely feasible and satisfactory in the high school years; first, because of the large amount of purely mechanical work to be done by the student and secondly, because the ideal, rather than the actual, conditions are made the basis of numerous exercises.

One cannot help being impressed with the tremendous amount of painstaking labor which the manual and atlas represent. Taken together, they stand as the most important advance in years in the laboratory teaching of the systematic study of land forms.

**Day, Clarence M.** *Accounting Practice.* Pp. viii, 318. Price, \$6.00. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908.

The author, a certified public accountant of the state of New York, is a man of considerable experience in his particular field and one who is thoroughly qualified to write upon his subject.

He divides the book into four parts covering the methods of conducting an audit, cost accounting, operating forms and report forms. It is plain to be seen from the manner of presentation that the author is a practical man and not a theorist. The suggestions as to the methods for planning and performing audit work and the instructions as to the analyzation of accounts and the preparation of reports for submission to clients are explained in a straightforward and simple yet forceful manner. If the publishers of the book were to take the first part and put it out as a separate volume it would make an excellent manual of audit for junior accountants.

The material dealing with the subject of cost accounting is instructive and the methods of computing the percentage costs are excellently presented, as are also the instructions for the installation of a complete cost system. The model systems exhibited show thought on the part of the author, impressing one with Mr. Day's comprehensive knowledge of the subject which

he is treating and also with his apparent desire to do away with all unnecessary details which in many modern methods confuse the essential points to be gained.

The last part of the volume consists entirely of forms upon which the cost systems are based and also of suggested reports. The full text, exhibits and statements of an accountant's report setting out in detail the methods of presenting the results of an audit are excellent.

**Eder, M. D.** *The Endowment of Motherhood.* Pp. 72. Price, 1s. London: The New Age Press, 1908.

Dr. Eder's "Endowment of Motherhood" contains an admirable discussion of motherhood, the physical condition of the children of to-day and our present methods of repaying the mothers for their services. The plan proposed by Dr. Eder to remedy the existing evils is an extremely radical one, and would involve an entire change in our existing social conditions, changing many of them for the better undoubtedly, but causing a disturbance the recovery from which could not be depended upon. He suggests the support of mothers, during the period when they are unable to support themselves. All children irrespective of legitimacy are to be supported by a rather involved communistic method. The view of the problem is materialistic and, therefore, not an impartial one.

**Elwang, W. W.** *The Social Functions of Religious Belief.* Pp. 99. Price, \$1.00. Columbia, Mo.: University of Missouri, 1908.

A review of various important theories of the social function of religion, such as those of Comte, Spencer and Kidd, and an attempt at more adequate statement. Contains the ordinary arguments for the social value and necessity of religion, but nothing new.

**Faunce, W. H. P.** *The Educational Ideal in the Ministry.* Pp. 286. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This volume is of great value because the author has had experience, both as a preacher and educator. "What he has heard and has seen with his eyes and his hands handled, he makes known to us." He presents a point of view rather than a compendium of rules and regulations. He maintains that the minister should be thoroughly furnished to present the truth full-orbed, in the language of the age in which he lives; he must have the assurance of the prophet and the patience of the educator; must strike the note of universality and should consider nature and humanity not as fixed, but fluid.

Since the sole aim of Christianity is to make good men, the preacher should explain goodness and make it imperative and alluring. He must educate the conscience of humanity. He ought to be conversant with the sciences that deal with man, biology, anthropology, sociology and psychology. He must know what is in man. Physical fervor will not serve as a substitute for ideas. Not what he believes, but what he emphasizes will determine the success of his ministry.

The church deals with method, the college with process, and in order to reach the college student, the preacher must employ the analytical as

well as the synthetical method. Colleges should exalt the creative above the critical. Educational institutions furnish a minister only one-half his training, the remainder must be acquired by his task.

Like his Master, the minister must incarnate his teachings, point to brighter worlds and lead the way. He should be a teacher sent from God, a workman not to be ashamed, rightly divining the truth as it is in Jesus. The best place for a minister is where he is most needed.

**Forse, W. H., Jr.** *Electric Railway Auditing and Accounting.* Pp. 157.

Price, \$2.00. New York: McGraw Publishing Company, 1908.

This is a clear and systematic explanation of a method of keeping the accounts of electric railways, written by the treasurer of the Indiana Union Traction Company. The construction, financial, traffic and operating accounts are explained with the aid of numerous blank forms. There are twenty-four chapters, the last two dealing with "graphic statistics" and the "classification of accounts."

**Fowler, O. S., and L. N.** *Hereditary Descent.* Pp. 189. Price, \$1.00. New York: Fowler & Wells Co., 1908.

**Fowler, W. W.** *Social Life at Rome.* Pp. xiii, 362. Price, \$2.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

**Gehring, Albert.** *Racial Contrasts.* Pp. 238. Price, \$1.50. New York: Putnam's Sons, 1908.

**Harrison, Frederic.** *National and Social Problems.* Pp. xxxi, 450. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Though some of the essays in this collection were written in the early eighties, none are dry—the subjects have an intimate relation to present day problems. They were written at various times from 1882 to 1907, and deal with the problems confronting the English Government.

The first eleven essays are a product of the liberal thought which had its greatest strength in the early eighties. The ills of present day world politics are traced back to the imperialistic policy first given form under the "sinister genius" of Prince Bismarck. Germany is the disturber of Europe. Her ambitions force the other nations into a mad race for military power and oversea possessions. Financial interests are emphasized to the sacrifice of humanity. The progress of this policy England could have checked had she interposed in the war of 1870-1. Her supineness at that time has led her later to fall into her ventures in Egypt, South Africa and India. Once the greatest national state in Europe she has become an empire which is a conglomerate of creeds, races and governments. The continuance of the present plan of empire building means the ruin of the old England and does not tend to the solution of the problems of the countries absorbed. The author aims to appeal "to international morality" to check the race for bigness rather than strength.

In Part II the author turns to the disturbing elements in the national life at home. The laboring classes he holds must be given a fairer chance. A social revolution only can give them justice. But the schemes of socialistic



reformers are hollow and inadequate. The arguments used against the "orthodox economics" of the sixties are reviewed and it is shown that *mutatis mutandis* they apply with equal force to the remedies of socialism. The scheme of Marx, Proudhon and Lassalle is a utopian system which may lead us to disregard the real need—the adjustment of economic conditions to secure justice for labor. Justice should be equalization of opportunity, not equalization of power or reward.

Mr. Harrison's essays are protests against present day conditions. One may not agree with his interpretation, but his presentation of facts is always clear and his logic cogent. No one can read this book without a shaking up of many "well-accepted" ideas.

**Hasbach, W.** *A History of the English Agricultural Labourer*. Pp. xvi, 470. Price, 7s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hills, A. T.** *Commercial Law*. Pp. 308. Price, \$1.00. Cleveland: Practical Text Book Company, 1908.

**Hogan, A. E.** *Pacific Blockade*. Pp. 180. Price, 6s. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1908.

Pacific blockade is a means of international coercion short of war which first found use in the nineteenth century. The author by this essay gives short historical sketches of the instances in which it has been used and draws conclusions as to its present status and probable future development. The discussion is based on some twenty conflicts, most of them of lesser importance, some of which lasted but a day or two and others of so transitory a nature that the facts are not definitely known.

Naturally under such circumstances the discussion must be at many points vague, as the author frankly admits. His main conclusions are that pacific blockade will be used more and more in coercing small powers to live up to their international duties. Notice of a contemplated blockade must be given to third states and is usually given to separate vessels before any action is taken other than warning them off. Vessels of the blockaded state, if seized, should be given back at the end of the dispute, except when they are needed to satisfy certain claims, especially those relating to money. The most important question is the treatment to be given vessels of third states. No definite rule can be stated. "At present it is policy and not law which guides third states in their attitude towards a pacific blockade." The belief that pacific blockade will be extended to third states' shipping is expressed. This would certainly be strongly opposed by some states at present. The protest of the United States against extension of the blockade to third states' vessels in the Venezuela blockade, 1902-3, shows that the author's thesis on this point is dissented from by one great power at least. The temper of the book is summed up in the sentence, "It is certainly desirable in the interests of peace that states should not be prevented from making use of this method of settling international difficulties." No discussion of the probable effect of the Hague conventions on the development of the doctrine of pacific blockade is given.

**Hoyt, Charles O.** *Studies in the History of Modern Education.* Pp. 223.

Price, \$1.50. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Jones, John P.** *India: Its Life and Thought.* Pp. xvi, 448. Price, \$2.50.

New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Kirkup, Thomas.** *A Primer of Socialism.* Pp. 90. Price, 40 cents. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

An analysis of the Socialist movement, principally historical, is presented in an elementary, clear manner. The book follows closely the lines of "The History of Socialism" by the same author. The work is up-to-date, containing discussions of prevalent types of Socialism and the action of Socialistic parties. It should prove valuable to the reader with little time at his disposal, but will scarcely win the uninitiated to the Socialistic viewpoint.

*Labor Laws of the United States. Twenty-second Annual Report of the Commissioner of Labor.* Pp. 1562. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908.

**de Launay, L.** *The World's Gold.* Translated by O. Williams. Pp. xxxii, 242. Price, \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

In an introduction to this English version, Mr. Charles A. Conant discusses briefly some of the financial aspects associated with the question of the gold supply. The book itself is divided into four long chapters, under the following heads: (1) The Geology of Gold; (2) The Geographical Distribution of Gold in the Past and Present; (3) The Extraction and Dressing of Gold; and (4) The Economy of Gold.

In discussing the geology of gold the author goes quite exhaustively into the formation and nature of the various auriferous deposits. One significant point brought out in this connection is that the distinction between ore and barren rock is purely industrial, and that relatively poor ores are steadily growing in importance. The second chapter is devoted mainly to a survey of gold production at different times in the several continents of the world, making special emphasis of the present day importance of the Transvaal, United States and Australia. Chapter three is essentially a more or less technical discussion of extractive processes, describing the different steps with a considerable degree of detail. If the text were supplemented by a few diagrams the lay reader would be greatly aided in this chapter and also in chapter one.

The final chapter includes about one-third the volume, and is divided about equally between the question of gold as a medium or standard of exchange and the factors underlying the evolution of the modern gold industry. As regards the future, the author sees no cause for apprehension on the score of shortage of gold, but he does maintain that within a comparatively short time much of the supply must come from lower grade ores than those now utilized.

**Lavisse, E.** *Histoire de France depuis les Origines jusqu'à la Révolution.* Tome Huitième, Vol. I. Pp. 484. Louis XIV. La fin du règne (1685-1715), par A. de Saint-Léger, A. Rébelliau, P. Sagnac et E. Lavisse. Paris: Hachette et Cie, 1908.

In this volume of M. Lavisse's great work on the history of France, we have the history of the later years of Louis XIV's reign. M. de Saint-Léger treats the foreign affairs of the period, M. Sagnac the economic conditions, M. Rébelliau religious affairs and the progress of thought, and M. Lavisse himself the king, court and social life. To readers of *THE ANNALS*, the very able treatment by M. Sagnac in Book IV of social and economic conditions will be of especial interest. The first chapter deals with the causes of decline in the economic activities of France during the period. Among these the wars and the revocation of the Edict of Nantes are given as accidental, while the financial and economic policies of the government are regarded as permanent and fundamental. Thus "La système colbertiste, exagéré par les successeurs de Colbert, aggravé par les guerres, fut la principale cause de la décadence de notre activité économique" (p. 208). The second chapter is a study of agriculture and the peasantry, the third of industry and the fourth of "*Le Grand Commerce et les Colonies*." While the work is throughout very well documented, the bibliographical notes (pp. 201-212), drawn upon for the chapter on economic conditions furnish particularly valuable material for the history of a subject hitherto too little studied.

*Letters from a Workingman, by an American Mechanic.* Pp. 191. Price, \$1.00. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1908.

An unknown author, at one time an American mechanic, presents in the form of letters, written to a fellow mechanic, a series of statements regarding the attitude of the American skilled workman toward the problems which he is daily required to face. He goes to New York, secures work in a machine shop, describes the pace setting, piece-work system, a strike, the settlement of a strike, his discharge, the search for work and his final settling down in New York again after having turned tramp for a considerable time. The style is vivid and picturesque and at times the subject matter shows a remarkably intimate knowledge of the conditions under which the skilled workman of to-day lives. The author has used this scheme as a vehicle for presenting to the public in a most favorable light the cause of the American workman. The problems are fairly stated, and the conclusions are both conservative and rational.

**Lucas, C. P.** *A Historical Geography of the British Colonies.* Vol. V, Parts I and II. *Canada.* Pp. 729. Oxford: The Clarendon Press, 1908. Reserved for later notice.

**MacCorkle, W. A.** *Some Southern Questions.* Pp. vii, 318. Price, \$1.50. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

The author, late Governor of West Virginia, has gathered in this book six addresses delivered before various associations at various times during the last ten years. They are reprinted without change. They deal with "The Negro and the Intelligence and Property Franchises," "The Race Question,"

"The Attitude of the Progressive South," "The Elective Franchise," "Some Tendencies of the Day," "The Patriotism of the South in Reference to the Conditions of the Times."

A man's desire to preserve his own utterances is easily understood. To understand our difficult social and race problems we need careful studies—not after-dinner oratory. This indicates the strength and weakness of the book.

**Meredith, H. O.** *Pitman's Economic History of England.* Pp. viii, 366. Price, \$2.00. New York: Isaac Pitman & Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Merrick, George B.** *Old Times on the Upper Mississippi.* Pp. 323. Price, \$3.50. Cleveland: A. H. Clark Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

**Merrill, Lilburn.** *Winning the Boy.* Pp. 160. Price, 75 cents. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1908.

The subject matter which the author uses is good. The incidents which he uses are striking and yet because of the crude style and the ineffective method of combining the material, it loses much of its force. The book covers, in a conversational way, the field of probation work as it has developed in Denver. All phases of the delinquent boy's life are discussed and commented upon, no definite conclusion is reached, and the reader does not understand exactly what steps must be taken in winning the boy.\*

**Mond, Frank.** *The Burden of Woman.* Pp. 230. Price, 1s. 6d. London: The New Age Press, 1908.

The book is a compilation containing five chapters on various phases of the burden of woman. Some of the material is excellent and some of doubtful value. All of the chapters, however, serve to give a good idea of the woman's viewpoint. The general conclusion reached seems to be that women should be permitted to be more independent of men.

**Munro, W. B.** *The Government of European Cities.* Pp. ix, 409. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

**Murby, Millicent.** *The Common Sense of the Woman Question.* Pp. 57. Price, 6d. London: The New Age Press, 1908.

This book presents a carefully arranged and logical argument based largely on economic grounds, for the political equality of men and women. The author has made a careful study of the subject and presents a thoroughly scientific and carefully developed plea.

*New York, Railroad Laws of.* Pp. 365. Albany: Banks & Co., 1908.

*New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Thirty-fourth Annual Report of.* Pp. 115.

This pamphlet contains the President's annual address, reviewing the society's work and outlining its future prospects. The remaining pages are

\*Contributed by Scott Nearing, University of Pennsylvania.

devoted to various reports, including that of the treasurer, a list of typical cases handled by the society and a compilation of international organizations dealing with child protection.

**Nitti, F. S.** *Catholic Socialism*. Translated by Mary Mackintosh. Pp. xx, 432. Price, \$2.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

This re-issue of Professor Nitti's standard work is well timed. Catholic and Protestant alike are coming to realize that if religious leaders are to hold their power, they must squarely face the social question. The book itself needs no commendation, having been well known by students for a dozen years. It begins with a brief review of the rise of socialism and the traditional policy of the church in regard to economic affairs, and then takes up the origin and growth of socialistic and social reform ideas among the clergy of Germany, Austria, Switzerland, France, Belgium, England, the United States, Spain and Italy. The concluding chapter discusses the attitude of the Papacy, and the appendices contain the encyclical letters of 1878 and 1891 on labor. The value of the work consists largely in the full account of the writings of such radical Catholic leaders as Von Ketteler, Vogelsang, Decurtins, De Mun and Manning, to mention only a few among many. All is fortified with abundant quotations and references to sources. Of generalization there is little, perhaps too little. The book is one for the student, not the dilettante.

It is a curious mixture of economic radicalism with political and religious conservatism that Professor Nitti pictures. Taking a body of men such as the Roman Catholic clergy, trained in the traditions and doctrines of a splendid past, how far can they adapt themselves and their institution to the new social needs of our day? It is an interesting answer that this book gives, containing every shade of thought from the most orthodox plans of individualistic social reform to thoroughgoing state socialism—but always stopping short of social democracy. The reactionary economic thinking disclosed by the frequent preference for the re-establishment of practically medieval guilds is not altogether surprising.

It is a pity that the work could not have been brought down to date. Things have moved a good deal in fifteen years. The translation is annoyingly bad; at any rate the reader might have been spared the irritation of "democratic socialism" in place of "social democracy," and similar slips.

**Overland, M. U.** *Classified Corporation Laws of all the States*. Pp. 508. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Ronald Press, 1908.

Out of a mass of detail and a chaotic condition of the laws of all the states relating to the corporation, M. U. Overland, of the New York Bar, has produced in classified form an excellently arranged volume dealing with the general corporation laws of each of the states and territories.

The idea, which has been successfully carried out, has been to present uniformly under well selected and important headings the information contained in the laws of each of the commonwealths and territories. In each case, in addition to the material relating to the respective legal entities created

by the local government, there are also given the provisions controlling and governing foreign corporations.

Especial attention has been paid to the requirements of incorporation, methods of organizing, the corporate powers, regulations as to capital stock and the holders thereof, rights and liabilities of directors and officers, general restrictive legislation, and the nature of the control exercised by the state authorities.

A detailed, exhaustive investigation of the conditions prevailing in each state has been made to make the material easy of access, brief and to the point. Mr. Overland has succeeded admirably in his endeavor to accomplish that for which he is striving, which, as he expresses it, is "to present a clear, concise and conveniently arranged digest of the general corporation laws of each state and territory of the Union."

**Pelzer, Louis.** *Augustus Caesar Dodge.* Pp. xii, 368. Iowa City: The State Historical Society, 1908.

The makers of the Middle West builded better than they knew. Little known to the world at large, nor destined to be widely honored perhaps, they were men of character whose lives are worth recording. The State Historical Society of Iowa is performing a distinct service in publishing this series of biographies. Mr. Dodge was the first United States Senator from Iowa and later Minister at Madrid.

**Quinn, George E.** *The Boy-Savers' Guide.* Pp. xxiii, 389. New York: Benzinger Brothers, 1908.

This volume belongs in a series of standard Catholic books, and is a discussion of society work for lads in their teens, written entirely from the standpoint of the church and its propaganda. It deals in detail with the methods of using clubs as an adjunct to church work, and it will accordingly have interest chiefly for the Roman Catholic clergy.

**Sabatier, Paul.** *Modernism.* Pp. 351. Price, \$1.25. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Modernism proclaims itself the essence of true Catholicism, but is rejected by the Papacy as the "synthesis of all heresies." In three lectures, originally delivered in London, M. Paul Sabatier aims to explain this contradiction and to give an idea of what the much maligned movement is. The discussion is limited to French and Italian modernism, the branches which have up to the present called forth the sharpest criticism.

Modernism is not a doctrine. It is equally far from a rejection of the Catholic belief as it is from the acceptance of a theology based on science alone. To the Papacy as an institution, it is still loyal, but it holds that authority has overstepped its bounds. The Papacy is not the church, but the agent of the church. Real Catholicism, as represented by the early Church, embodied the essentials of religion, it represented loyalty to a leadership and an ideal not abject submission to any set creed or authority. True religion is a permanent need in man's mind. No discoveries of science can change it. Science and the higher criticism are not the allies of mod-

ernism, but its handmaids. The results of both, the Church should accept as new light, which cannot shake the foundations of belief.

The Papacy is misled by the reactionary party in decrying the movement as uncatholic. It aims to preserve the true Catholicism, to hold fast to the truths of the early Church and to accept the facts of modern life as explaining them, not as changing them. Modernism is an orientation rather than a body of new doctrine. Even such ceremonies as the Mass it would keep unchanged. It represents the traditions of nineteen hundred years, it makes the individual a part of the religious life of all time. But the Mass as a form alone is valueless.

This is the general argument of the book. The last hundred and fifty pages are given over to reprints of various documents chiefly issued by the Pope against modernism. No one can read the book without being impressed with its sincerity and moderation.

**Schumpeter, J.** *Das Wesen und der Hauptinhalt der Theoretischen National-ökonomie.* Pp. 626. Price, 15 m. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Works as comprehensive as this, reviewing the various theories of economics are usually written to advocate some one of them. The author here attempts to give an exposition of the theories advocated by the various schools without intruding his own personality or beliefs into the work. The study is made from the standpoint of statistical economics rather than dynamic economics. For the distinction between these methods, the author gives special credit to American writers. The book falls into five parts: General Considerations, the Problem of Statistical Unit, the Theories of the Division of Income, the Problem of Variation in Economic Quantities, Summary of Theories Discussed. The last chapters are devoted to a discussion of the value and possibilities of theoretical economics. The book is scholarly and easy to read, the argument is clear, though abstract.

**Schurz, Carl,** *the Reminiscences of.* 3 vols. Pp. xi, 1333. Price, \$6.00. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co., 1909.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Severy, Melvin L.** *Gillette's Industrial Solution: World Corporation.* Pp. 598. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Ball Publishing Company, 1908.

**Spears, John R.** *The Story of the New England Whalers.* Pp. 418. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

As the title suggests, Mr. Spears' book gives more space to stories of the men who were engaged in whale fishing than to a history of the industry. The book, however, contains in parts enough historical matter to make it worth while for the historian and the economist. The author is a good story teller and gives a vivid picture of the dangers and fascinations of the life of the men in the whaling fleet.

**Steiner, E. A.** *Tolstoy: The Man and His Message.* Pp. 353. Price, \$1.50. New York: F. H. Revell Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

**Towles, J. K.** *Factory Legislation of Rhode Island.* Pp. vi, 119. Price, \$1.00. Princeton: American Economic Association, 1908.

Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Maine and now Rhode Island—with New Jersey and other commonwealths on the way—this field of social legislation can hardly be called an unexplored one as it was only a decade ago.

Dr. Towles discusses his subject under the four general headings of Child Labor, Hours of Labor, Factory Acts, Fire Escapes and Elevators, treating each topic both historically and administratively, and concluding with a chapter on the Bureau of Industrial Statistics, of which he feels obliged to speak disparagingly, as hardly "worth its cost to the state." As to enforcement of the various provisions of the Factory Code the usual variation, from good to bad, is observable. One gains additional confidence in the author's conclusions, and in his suggestions for improvement, from the first-hand knowledge obtained by him through actual employment in various factories of the state.

The work is well done, and gives renewed emphasis to the importance of the investigations which the Carnegie Institution is making possible.

**Webb, Sidney, and Beatrice.** *Minority Report of the Poor Law Commission.* 2 vols. Pp. xxxv, 946. Price, \$4.25. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Reserved for later notice.

**Weller, Charles F.** *Neglected Neighbors.* Pp. xi, 342. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company, 1909.

Reserved for later notice.

**Wilfling, A.** *Der Administrative Waffengebranch der Offentlichen Wachorgane unde des Heeres.* Pp. 282. Price, 8 m. Leipzig: F. Deuticke, 1909.

*Yearbook of Legislation, 1907.* Pp. 1046. Price, \$1.00. Albany: University of the State of New York, 1908.

#### REVIEWS.

**Blair, Emma H., and Robertson, James A.** (Editors). *The Philippine Islands, 1493-1898.* 55 volumes, averaging over 320 pages each. Price, \$4.00 each. Cleveland: The Arthur H. Clarke Company, 1903-1908.

Only the last two volumes, which are to be devoted to an analytical index, have yet to appear to complete this great work. It has been going quietly forward during the past six years, receiving far less attention than is due its importance as an undertaking in American scholarship. It is beyond all comparison the greatest contribution to knowledge in its field.

The series was projected within the first few years following our occupation of the Philippines. This explains the ambitious scope of the plan. The publishers soon learned that there was not enough interest in the Philippines to sustain a work of fifty-five volumes. Yet they have carried the work to completion, despite a financial loss. If they are entitled to praise